NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SPITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-ITALIAN OPERA. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CAMILLE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- ROSEDALI

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, Russian Admirat-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-Po-Ci HON-TAS-MY

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - Syrin of Paris-FOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS, CHARMED RUSY-THE

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—The Moving Wal-Figures, Glast Boy, Python, &c., at all hours, Marian TA-Vina Dusseeus of Conc. Atternoon and Evening. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Ermorian Songs, Dances, Borlesques, &c.—Mile: PREILLY'S EANGUER.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway. -Bur-ANDRICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Breadway. -BALLETS, PARTORIES, BUBLESQUES, &c.-THE SECRET.

NEW YORK THEATRE, 485 Broadway. - DIANA GODEN BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-MAR-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Monday, October 26, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Cavalry skirmishes continue in the Army of the Potomac, and beyond these daily conflicts there is no movement to report. On Thursday a portion of General Gregg's cavalry had a fight near Fayetteville; but meeting the rebel infantry our troops were compelled to fall back. On Friday our forces again attacked the enemy and drove back the cavalry; but when they came in contact with the rebel infantry, they appear to have been again repulsed. On Saturday portions of Gen. Gregg's and Gen. Buford's cavalry divisions had an engagement with the cavalry and infantry of the enemy, and were driven back to Liberty, beyond Bealton Station.

The recent attack of the rebel General Imboden on Charlestown, Va., is reported in the Richmond Dispatch of Saturday, in the shape of a telegram from General Lee, stating that General Imboden had captured four hundred and thirty-four prisoners and all their arms.

The latest rebel accounts from Charleston state that our troops are putting the fortifications at forts Gregg and Wagner in order, and that they expect stormy times very soon.

The advance of the rebels into Kentneky, which we have already reported, seems to be confirmed Frankfort, Kentucky, a despatch to the democratic committee at Buffalo, excusing himself from attending the meeting there, in which he says:-"We now have a formidable raid upon us, our banks are robbed and towns sacked within forty miles of the capital. No man," says the Governor, "can think of quitting his post while this continues." Despatches from Louisville yesterday also state that the rebels made an attack on Danville, burned the quartermaster's stores there, and robbed several of the citizens.

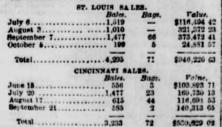
Our news from the Southwest, though not very important, is interesting, the position of all the Union generals being stated with accuracy. The division of General Osterhaus had a severe fight with the rebels, in which he lost twenty-seven killed and wounded, among whom was Colonel Lorenz, of the Thirtieth Iowa, who was killed.

The recently reported mutiny among the Tennessee troops in front of Chattanooga proves to have been a very serious affair. It appears that a whole brigade attempted to desert to the Union lines, and in resisting their attempt over eight bundred men on both sides were killed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We had the first snap from old Boreas yesterday. The weather was decidedly chilly and unortable, so much so that people generally attired themselves in their winter clothing. Prognostications regarding the weather are seldom very correct, but if present indications mean anyit looks as if we were to have an early set ting ir of winter.

The ollowing table shows the amount of government cotton which has been sold at St. Louis and Cincinnati since June last :--



The branch of the underground railroad which extends into Maryland is doing a large business. On the night of the 18th inst. fifty slaves disappeared from the vicinity of Leonardtown, and during the previous week nearly one hundred more took passage from St. Marys county, and have not since been heard of

A despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says that Intelligence has been received which contradicts the reported massacre of Captain Fiske's party. A letter from Bannock City, Idaho, dated September 22, says Captain Fiske's party were within three or four days' march of that place, all safe and sound. This is later than the time when the reported massacre took place, and is considered as

military reputation on the success of the latter ive evidence of their safety. route, and we suppose we must therefore let it The Ohio river and its tribujeries are on the work.

rise, and the long loaded coal boats are preparing

The stock market opened steady on Saturday as

gradually gained strength during the day, closing busy-antly at a small advance, with an appearance of an up-ward tendency. Gold rose on the wants of the bears for clivery to 147%. Exchange closed at 160% a 161. Mo ney was easier; call loans about 7 per cent.

The inclemency of the weather on Saturday interfered

materially with the movements of produce, which fact, in connection with the recent gold and exchange fluctuations, had the effect to circumscribe the volume of business within comparatively narrow limits. The specula tion in gold is exceedingly annoying to merchants, the violent fluctuations not unfrequently subjecting dealer in foreign merchandise to serious liosses, as nearly al transactions are now controlled by the value of gold, in stead of demand and supply, as was formerly the case

The Army of the Potomac-Richmond and flow to Get There.

It does not appear that the Army of the Potomac is any nearer Richmond now than it was before the battle at Bristoe Station. All commanders of that army find the roads leading to the rebel capital by the way of Fredericks burg or Culpepper hard ones for an army to travel over.

Richmond is not, in our opinion, as we have hitherto declared in these columns, a point of any other than moral importance in this war. Strategically considered, its possession would give us no equivalent for the labor and life that its capture would cost. But the authorities of the War Department are not of this opinion for five campaigns made against that city must he accepted as a very positive expression of their desire to capture it. Since the government desires so intensely the capture of that city, why is it not taken now, when the rebel lion is absolutely forced to concentrate its armies at another point and uncover that city Longstreet, with one entire third of Lee's army went to Georgia about a month ago, and we may soon learn of a further depletion of Lee's army. General Lee recently advanced from the Rapidan to near Centreville-experimen tally. Had be been resisted there would have been no battle and no more of his advance: but, not resisted, he was able to effect considerable damage to the railroad, upon the line of which our army must operate as it again advances. He counts that that damage cannot be repaired in less than twenty or thirty days and he has gained so much time. With no force at all, he has rendered it impossible that Meade should strike him within so many days. Before those days expire Longstreet will return, or Lee will resort to some other equally good dodge. And, while all this shows so transpa rently the defencelessness of Richmond at the present time, we hear of no active operations against it. Is Richmond worth less now than it was when Pope, Burnside and Hooker, between them, sacrificed forty-eight thousand mer to get it?

Evidently the reason is not because it would be less pleasant to capture Richmond now than then, but because the government has finally seen the hopelessness of an advance against Richmond by its favorite route, and will not, through a stubborn pride, try the other way. Pope had the Army of Virginia to go to Richmond by that royal road upon which the War Department smiles its approval. Burnside had the Army of the Potomac for the same purpose, and for the same purpose Hooker had the best army on the planet." Before the close of that campaign which Pope began we had lost in the armies of Virginia and the Potomac fully thirty thousand men. Burnside lost in killed and disabled ten thousand men. And in the subsequent campaigns on the same line we have lost, not merely in killed and wounded, but in killed and disabled, fully thirty thousand more under the respective commands of Hooker and Meade. Such is the price that the country has paid for the government's persistence in the advance against Richmon by its favorite route. Such is the price that it costs the country for General Halleck to "stake his military reputation" that the overland route

General Halleck's military reputation! Now we are not of the number of those happy minded persons who consider that a heavy stake. per se; yet it is a stake that the nation may rue Does the country know what it means when General Halleck "stakes his military reputa tion on the overland route?" It means that there is no other way to the rebel capital. It means that if a million men will be killed in that triangle between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock in the attempt to do what ten thou sand might easily do on the peninsula, the million must die. It means that General Halleck is committed against the peninsula route, and that he has made the success of the other route a question of pride, never to be given up while the war lasts, whatever it may cost the

Yet, with all the immense and obvious advan tages that the peninsula route at its worst had to the other, it presents at the present time a chance of success that it did not present when tried in 1862. General Mc-Clellan's peninsula campaign failed principally through causes that could not possibly operate now. It was lost in attendance on the Navy Department, and through a final necessity to rearrange the whole plan of the campaign, in consequence of the failure of the Secretary of the Navy to do what was expected of him. All that could be done better at Yorktown than higher up the country. Had the Merrimac been so attended to that the gunboats could have gone up James river, that river would have been, as contemplated in the original plan, the line of our advance. All the line of fortifications that began at Richmond and stretched across the peninsula would have been turned upon the day of the army's arrival, and we should have gone on at once, reached Richmond early in April, and doubtless have taken it then. But Gideon didn't bave his "lamp;" consequently didn't see his part of the arrangement; and General McClellan, having waited a proper time for Gideon, had to change the river, as the country knows. Now, however, there is no Merrimac at Norfolk, and that route is open to Richmond which the simplest consideration of strategy and logistics will convince any reasonable crea ture is superior to every other. It was lost, too, after this difficulty was partially gotten over, by the interference of the War Department in preventing the junction of McDowell's forces, and the refusal to send Gen. McClellan reinforcements. Twenty thousand men sent to Harrison's Landing, when McClellan was within sight of Richmond, would have saved the hundred thousand which have since been sacrificed in the half a dozen attempts on the over-

land route. But governments are not reasona

ble creatures, and Gen. Halleck has staked his

The War of the Roses-The York and

Lancaster of Opera.

The musical world is excited. At any hour Grau-the irrepressible Grau-may arrive in New York with his artists, and then will commence a struggle before which all historical precedents fade into utter insignificance. In other words, then will commence the Maretzek and Grau war; and deep and deadly will the conflict be. Grau is flushed with his European successes, his triumphant receptions in Paris, London, Milan, Vienna and Berlin, and be will no doubt have lost all the pleasant smoothness of his fermer manner, and become as haughty and unbending as European impressarii always are. The force of example is contagious, and Grau will no doubt have adopted the style of those lordly managers of foreign opera houses. He comes provided with artists whom he announces with a flourish of trampets. He is proud, satisfied, elated, eager for the fray.

Maretzek is nowise auxious to avoid the er counter. Far from it. We hear of combinations which he is at present turning over in his mind which are to astonish Grau. In fact, Max thinks he has found a "Swamp Augel" which shall utterly silence Grau's great guns. We are not as yet at liberty to give the details of the intended campaign, as we might prejudice thereby the results and find ourselves suddenly in some operatic Fort Lafavette as a nunishment for our indiscretion Who knows whether, under his smiling, jovial manner. Maretzek may not turn out a very Burnside in his edicts, and we suffer accord ingly? Be that as it may, Maretzek is prepar ing mines and countermines, and has even laid in a supply of tornedoes and Greek fire. In the way of ammunition be has a lot of new and attractive operas in rehearsal. But he may well take measures of defence; for who knows what engines of destruction Grau may not have secured? He may have some heavily plated iron-clad opera which shall utterly crush and destroy those works upon which May so confidently relies. So the precautions of the latter are wise and timely.

We are not aware as yet where Grau will pitch his tent and begin his intrenchments and fortifications; but we are assured that he will find a place by those who seem to confide implicitly in his ability to do so. There can exist no doubt that Grau's army place great confidence in their general. The same must be said of Max, however; and, as he has had time to erect all his defences, and has obtained nos session of the strongest ground, so far the advantage is in his favor. It is said, as an offset to this, that Grau is great at mining, and that he may run parallels and sans right into his ene my's camp. This, of course, Maretzek will guard against to the best of his ability, and the conflict thus promises to be most animated.

Grau has some heavy weapons-among others a tenor, who may be considered a four hundred-pounder, having an immense range We refer to Brignoli. But there is a flaw in the affair which must be arranged ere Grau can use this formidable means of assault. As a skilful general, Grau will more than likely see that his great gun is at once put in the bes order, else he would prosecute the coming operatic war at a great disadvantage; in fact, Max might at once snap up Brignoli and turn his fire upon the foe. If Grau has Brignoli, Ma retzek has Mazzoleni; and, though very differ ent in style, these weapons are equally destructive. Other and most potent weapons have both of the soon to be contending gene rals; and they may congratulate themselves upon the fact that never was there a season so propitious for an operatic struggle.

Money is plentiful in New York. We are told that it is a "drug in the market," which accounts, we suppose, for the great number of patients who throng the place. From the public, abundantly supplied with greenbacks, Ma retzek and Grau can draw inexhaustible supplies. Shoddy is determined to come to the will profit thereby, of course. Diamonds, laces silks and satins must be shown, must be worn must be admired; and where can all this be ob tained so easily as at the Opera? So we anti cinate a grand and glorious struggle, and shall do all in our power-we are naturally sangui nary-to excite and exasperate the combatants The more they produce new operas and famous artists, the more shall we applaud these vindictive efforts and urge on the conflict. We shall not flinch even when we see the artists cowering under the shower of missiles (bouquets) which shall be heaped upon them. Not one jot of kindly feeling shall we show when, panting and fatigued, the tenori attempt an escape from a tumultuous encore. The war must be a l'ou trance, and we shall never cease urging on the rivals until one or the other party acknowledge their defeat.

Of course, as we have announced the coming war. New York will prepare to take an active interest in the affair. New supplies of the richest toilettes will be ordered, while natty evening bonnets will be laid in without discretion. Truly there will be a rare chance for enjoyment during the impending musical tourns ment.

THE NEGRO IN MASSACHUSETTS .- Who shall say the world does not move? Who shall say that its revolutions are not felt within the walls of that famous State House in Boston, familiarly and profanely known as the "Hub of the Univer In January last an article was published in our columns showing conclusively that by the statute law of Massachusetts negroes were and always had been excluded from the State millitia. The article was not copied into any Boston paper, so far as we know; but the acts and resolves of the State Legislature, then in session, give very significant proof that the legis lators of that sharp old Puritan Commonwealth

are in the habit of reading the New York HERALD, and profiting thereby. The following is one of their acis:—
CHAPTER 193—AN ACT RELATING TO THE ENROLBe it enacted, &c., as follows:
Section 1. Every able bodied male citizen resident within
this Commonwealth, liable to curolineant by the laws of
the United States, shall be enrolled in the militia,
Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith
are hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.
Approved April 27, 1863.
The negro, here these th is one of their acts:-

The negro has therefore received justice

at last in the old Bay State. Under this act, we take it, the black man may be enrolled in the militia in the State of Massachusetts. True, it would have been a little more manly to have come out boldly and modified their own "ancient." if not "honorable." statute by striking out the word "white" in the qualification for enrelment; but we must be satisfied with the result, especially as there may be still a good many citizens of that State who might object to allowing negroes to "train" in the same company with themselves, and the law might have failed to pass if the intention

had been presented openly and flatfootedly. Vive la Republique Noire de Massachusetts!

Mysteries of City Politics-How to Elect the Best Candidates.

The politics of this city have always been a mystery to all except the select and initiated few. We do not know that the mystery is so very prefound, if people would only make up their minds to grapple with it; but there seems to be a general understanding that this operation s rather difficult, and that the operator is pretty sure to bemire himself in the undertaking. The truth, we are assured, lies at the bottom of a well; but the well is very dirty and the descent dangerous. The Scriptures tell us that we cannot touch pitch without being defiled; and the proverb is equally true of pitch and of city politics. Consequently it usually happens that those who take up this subject as a study end by becoming themselves corrupted. The knowledge they obtain makes them vicious, just as Satan's information about the trees in Paradise transformed Adam and Eve from saints to sinners, or as a man who should nabitually associate with thieves, in order to learn their ways and means, would, in nine cases out of ten, become a thief himself, from the mere force of association. Upon this hypothesis alone can we satisfactorily explain why those who profess to e most thoroughly posted in regard to city politics and politicians generally reveal none of heir valuable secrets, and use the knowledge they have acquired, not to expose and defeat the political tricksters, but to assist, conceal and defen d them. To this explanation of the surprising igno-

ance of the public in regard to city politics nay be added the fact that our politicians, like the swell mob or the Wall street brokers, have a peculiar slang language of their own, differ ing entirely from ordinary English, and there fore almost unintelligible to those outside of the political circle. For instance, the term "machine," which the firemen understand to be their engine, and which the general reader de fines, like Webster, as "a complex structure, consisting of a combination, or modification, of the mechanical powers," is used by politicians to describe a regular political organization, like Tammany Hall. "To smash the machine" is the political slang for defeating such regular organizations. "A private machine" is a special organization, started for the purpose of selling out to the highest bidder. So a "caucus" means a meeting of political managers of the machine. A "can didate" is a person who is willing to pay the machine managers for a nomination. A "primary" is a gathering of politicians and roughs who send a few of their number as dele gates to a nominating convention. A "conven tion" is the slang term for a collection of dele gates who nominate such candidates as the managers have chosen. "To ratify the ticket" is a phrase used to inform us that certain assem blages of people are to cheer when the name of the candidates selected by the managers and nominated by the caucuses are read before them. "An election," in a political sense, is therefore equivalent to a formality by which our citizens go to the polls and vote the tickets which have been thus selected. nominated and ratified. This little formality is unfortunately necessary before the candidates can fill their offices and receive their salaries. If it were not for this silly legal necessity, we might profitably dispense with that costly ceremony altogether. It is very evident, therefore, in spite of the

mystery of city politics and the obscurity of political slang, that the people have nothing whatever to do with the selection of their official representatives. The political managers attend to that. The people simply elect the candidates brought forward by the managers. Nor is it less evident that these candidates, as a general thing, do not take office for the salaries. An Assemblyman receives a salary of three dollars a day, for one bundred days, from the State of New York. This sum would not pay his hote! bill at Albany; and yet he is willing to spend one thousand dollars to secure his election. It requires about ten thousand dollars for a candidate to procure an office which pays him only three thousand dollars a year for three years. This would leave him, at the close of his term, minus one thousand dollars and the interest of his money. Now the question is, how do these officials make up such leficiencies and retire from the public service with large private fortunes? That is one of the mysteries of city politics. An accurate and critical examination of our State and municipal finances, and a careful perusal of the evidence in bribery and lobby cases, may perhaps explain it; but our design at present is rather to call attention to these secrets than to fully elucidate them. Nevertheless, it must strike the public as very remarkable that there are always so many eager aspirants for those officer which arithmetic proves to be honestly unprofitable. At this time there are five or six different tickets in the field for the approaching election. The republicans have a regular ticket. Tammany and Mozart have united upon another regular ticket. Then there are three or four sorehead cliques, each of which has its ticket, more or less bad, and the most of which will crystalize with the regular nominations before election day, or will be quietly purchased and withdrawn. Does any one suppose that the majority of these office seekers desire the honor of the positions they seek, or that they are patriotically anxious to serve their country and their fellow citizens Echo answers : Decidedly not. Why, then, are they so eager to get office? This is another mystery of city politics.

We have earnestly and consistently labore to reform the abuses to which we have just alluded, and we shall succeed in our endeavor as soon as our citizens are sufficiently tired of being tied to party machines, and unanimously resolve to do something to emancipate them selves. The respectable voters of this city could control all the elections and all the office if they would only unite in a real reform. This idea seems utopian now; but it will be realized some of these days. A good beginning may be made at the approaching election by those who are so disposed. It is too late, per haps, to nominate any new candidates; but it is not too late to select the best of those already nominated. Let each honest voter, therefore take the various tickets, pick out the best can didates for the various offices, and so construct a ticket of his own. Then let him vote this ticket, and be will deserve the credit of having done all in his power to rid the city of its poli tical tyrants. Next year, perhaps, be will be able to assist in a more searching and effectual

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY AGAINST THE RICH MOND REBELS-THE ISSUE FAIRLY MADE AND SQUARELY MET.—The Richmond Enquirer, in one of its recent issues, devoted an editorial article to the question of peace or war, setting out clearly and succinctly the only terms on which the war could be brought to a close and peace restored to the country. It lays down its pro-

positions in the following language:-

Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and most fight till doomaday rather than yield an lota of them; and our terms are:

Teorgation by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kontucky and Misseari.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free yote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the confederacy.

shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the coalederacy.

Consent on the part of the federal government to give up to the confederacy its proportion of the savy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same. Yielding up all pretension on the vart of the federal government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accorning from forceirs treaties.

It will be seen that there is no uncertain or equivocal demand here—no clause capable of double construction-no room for the en trance of the least little bit of a doubt. "Submit to all we ask or have ever asked, or else we will fight you till doomsday." That is the formula of the Richmond rebels, as enunciated through their principal organ—the Enquirer.

What response to that challenge comes from the loyal States? The friends of the administration, the republicans and the abolitionists need not be inquired of. But how about the democracy? How about those who are stig matized as copperheads and rebel sympa thizers? Let us see. On the very evening of the day that the Enquirer article was published in the journals of this city there was a great meeting of the democracy in the Cooper Institute-a meeting in which some of the most ultra copperheads of New York participated. and where cheers were given for Vallandig ham-and there, among other resolutions re ported and adopted, was the following:-

Resolved, that the democracy of the city of New York, in general meeting convened, again reiterate and declare their unyielding opposition to all men and to all factions who, in any manner, seek to impair or destroy the glorious Union of the United States as a great confederate republic; that we will uphoid and maintain the Union at all times and under all circumstances, by all the means in our power, and that we will never consent to or permit any arrangement by which it shall be either destroyed or endangered.

It was from the democratic party of the North that the first secession of Southern fireeaters took place, in the National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860. The democratic party of the North has since supplied many of the ablest generals, truest patri ots and bravest soldiers to the work of subduing the rebellion. And now again we see-despite some miserable defections like those of Vallandigham and others-that the democratic party of the North is the most resolute and determined in the policy of conducting the war so as to "uphold and maintain the Union at all times and under all circumstances." The rebels may make up their minds, therefore, that they have no friends at the North, and that, however desperately and obstinately they may persevere in their wicked attempt to destroy the republic, they must eventually be crushed under the mighty resources of the loyal States.

OUR STEAM NAVY-SAILING SHIPS OBSOLETE .-Several days since, the Sabine, one of the finest sailing frigates in our navy, was put out of commission, her crew sent to other vessels. principally, however, to the steam frigate Niagara. The Sabine has been in commission ince the rebellion, and has rendered some very valuable services; but, being a sailing vessel of course she could not be sent with propriety to cruise for the Alabama or Florida, aithough she carried a splendid battery and a crew exceeding fourfold in numbers those of the privateers.

The question arises why so noble a ship has not been able to perform duties which the number of her crew and guns seems to warrant To answer it we have only to say that lacked that powerful agent, steam. The days of sailing vessels for war purposes have long passed, and, with the exception of store vessels and receiving ships, we should not have a sailing vessel in the navy. The sailing frigates in our navy could, at a comparatively trifling cost, be transformed into formidable war vessels. while the sloops-of-war should be taid aside either as store vessels in foreign ports or sold as useless lumber. We have only to look at the British navy, which a few years ago consisted of scores of unwieldy and huge sailing vessels A new light broke in upon them; it was demonstrated that steam was necessary to success ully carry on naval warfare. Machinery was placed in these vessels, and to-day the old sailing ships built nearly a century ago become formidable engines of war.

The use of steam overcomes another difficulty now sorely annoying us-the manning of vesseis-of-war. In sailing ships a large proportion of the crew must be practical seamen. while in steamers it requires only a few to take care of the vessel. Sailing ships will do for some kinds of mercantile purposes; but even in that branch of navigation steam is fast lessening the number of vessels propelled by canvass alone. For naval service steam is the only proper propelling power, and it is time that the old sail ships of the navy were used no more, until they are furnished with auxiliary engines, at least. Speed and guns of long, effective range are now the desiderata. It is a curious fact, which our naval authorities should keep in view, that very few of the prizes taken during this rebellion have been captured by vessels built for the navy. Nearly all have been taken by chartered and purchased merchant steamers.

The Navy Department should attend to this matter at once, and let us have the Sabine, Santee, St. Lawrence and other vessels of their class transformed into steam frigates that will be able to go into action or cruise at sea with probability of being able to compete successfully with vessels of their own class, instead of lying with sails becalmed and at the mercy of the guns of the steam vessel of any enemy

THE PARK YESTERDAY,-The sudden change in the wes ther, from warm to a sharp cold, prevented the majority of the Sunday visitors to the Fark on Sundays from taking their usual stroll. Notwithstanding this fact, there was a very fair attendance during the day of persons who were desirous of breathing the pure fresh air of that locality. The gayly colored dresses of the previous Sanday had, however, disappeared and given place to the more sombre and warmer attire of cold weather, and greatcoats and shawls were plentifully to be seen about the grounds. The comfortable buffalo robe accompanied the rehicles that moved along the Drive, and the general de sire seemed to be to keep warm and yet enjoy the health-ful atmosphere of the Park.

Court Calendar-This Day.
Scrams Count-Cincer.-Part 1. Adjusted for term.
Part 2.—Adjusted to Friday, October 39. Part 8.—

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOVEMENTS OF UNION GENERALS.

Severe Fight of General Osterhaus' Advance with the Rebels.

Review of Bragg's Rebel Army by Jeff. Davis,

&c.,

CAIRO, Oct. 24, 1863.

By the arrival of the steamer Dickey we have intes of the 22d. The correspondent of the Memphis Buletin, writing from Corinth, 19th, says:—Corinth has again assumed a

lively martial aspect, the street being filled with col-The Memphis and Charleston Rational was in running

order from Corinth to Bear creek.

General Sherman and staff had left for the front, and indications of operations were apparent.

General Ripley, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau at Wash

ington, had paid the department a flying visit.

General Dodge had returned from a leave of absence and

General Sweepy's command, sept to pursuit of the rebels from Lagrange, were expected to return

The Third Michigan cavalry had returned from a suc essiul scout, in which they killed, wounded and capture

a number of rebeis.

Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of goods per month vas allowed by trade regulations to be taken to Corinta

General Huribut's scouts report Loring at Greends, watching for an expected advance of General McPherson's forces from Vicksburg. Adams is guarding the Jackson and Meridian and Mobile and Ohio railroads gamst expected Union raids. join Wheeler, Stephen D. Lee, Roddy and Forrest The latter are in General Sherman's immediate front, tearing

up the railroad and telegraph. The former is reported Becatur, ten thousand strong.

General Osterhaus' division, which is in our advance. and another severe fight yesterday, losing-Colonel Lorens

of the Thirtieth Iowa, and seven men killed and twent, General Sherman's hospital depot is at I-n k-a Stearns is reported south of the Taliahatchie river, re

cruiting for another raid on the Memphis and Charlesto

Jeff. Davis reviewed Bragg's troops on the 11th and 12th

Southern papers of the 10th state that Brage drawn over eighty thousand rations. The balance of Longstreet' serps had arrived from Virginia Heavy rains fell here to-day.

Musical.

To night we are to have Verdi's " Macbeth" at our Academy of Music, with Mme. Medori, Beilini and Signor Lotti in the principal roles. The success which attended the reprise of this opera is a promise for a brilliant enter-

ainment this evening.

We wish to say a few words apropos of the Cavorite opera "lene," which was given on Saturday evening for the "last time." We must have no last time of the chif d'auvre. It is too popular here to be shelved.
" lone" and " Norma" never fail to draw large houses and we think that in its own interest the manage operas for the amusement of the habitues of our Acade

my of Music.

It must be allowed that the artists of the Maretzel troupe are great in the operas above named. As Nor-ma, Mme. Modori is unrivalled, while Signor Mazzolon may be said to represent the role of Glauco is "Ione" as none but so admirable an actor as well as singer could. He is certainly most graceful and effective in his acting, ably depicting the passions to be represented, but never surpassing nature. But few artists possess this qualification in so eminent a degree as Mazzoleni, bly as he acts it. We shall expect a repetition of " Ione" that it is to his interest to reproduce this opera.

We hear that noveities are in preparation at the Act

THE GOTTSCHALK CONCERT. On Tuesday evening the third Gottschalk concert will take place at Irving Hull. These entertainments are most attractive and fashionable, owing to the great talent of the artists.

THE MINSTRELS.

Wood's, Bryants', Christy's and Hooley's at Brooklyn. excess. People are turned away from these places of amusement night after night, and yet they persevere in their determined efforts to enjoy the fun. The minstrele

City Intelligence.

FESTIVAL IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF MR. HAVEMEYER AND MISS DE LOGERY.—On Saturday night last a large testival was given at Firemen's Union Hall, in Williamsburg, at the request of Theodore A. Havemeyer, to the working at the request of Theodore A. Havemeyer, to the working men, and their families, engaged in the sugar house of Havemeyer & Edder, in celabration of his marriage with Miss de Loosey, daughter of the Austrian Consol General Five hundred and eighty nersons sat down to a plentiful and excellent supper, which was succeeded by dancing in the spacious hall of the building and which lasted until midnight. Mr. Fider and the brothers of Mr. Havemeyer, together with a large number of ushers, were busity engaged in administering to the comfort and enjoyment of all present. During the evening the fathers of the newly married couple (Mr. Francis & Havemeyer and Chevanier de Loosey), accompanied by Mr. Harrot, a brother in law of the former, joined the entertainment, amidet the load cheers of the guests. All present seemed to enjoy themselves to their heart's content, and this truly German festival will long be remembered by every one sho sarticipated in the munificence of Mesers. Havemeyer & Elder on this ognosion.

RAILOAD TRACKS IN BROADWAY AND FOURTH AVENUE.—The sensibilities of the quiet church going folks were

The sepsibilities of the quiet church going folks were yestermy discorded by witnessing a large gang of men busily engaged in laying down a track in Broadway from Canal to Liapenard street. The rails here formed a double curve like a letter "S," and connected those street by an iron tranway. A similar and perhaps larger gang of men was employed on the Fourth avenue, laying down additional tracks for she purpose of completing the line between the Grand street ferry and the Weehawken ferry at Forty-second street. This route to tap the Broad way Bairoan at Twonty-third street, leaving it again at Thirty-fourth street.

THE CITY INSPECTOR AND THE STREET CLEANING. -- We have en informed on the best authority that Mr. City Is tor Boole is in need of more funds to carry on the work of street deaning, which he has thus far conducted in so of street deaning, which he has thus far conducted in ac satisfactory a manner. The atreets at present are in a splendid condition, but, of course, if they are allowed to remain for a considerable period undouched, the accumulations will be such as to bring the city back to the state in which it was before Mr. Boole entered upon the duties of his office. No delay, therefore, should be had in furshing him with the required funds, and upon the formon Council falls the important duty of coming to the rescue. They hold the key to the treasury, and unless they take the proper steps to unlock it immediately, by passing a proper appropriation, a large additional expense will be saddled upon the city. In a communication to the Common Council, at their last meeting, Mr. Boole explains the state of affairs fully and clearly, while he likewise urges the necessity of prompt action respecting this recommendations regarding the removal of the shutcher bonness and other equally serious nulsances.

FLAS RASEND AT YORKHIEK—About three o'clock on Thursday afternoon a beautiful American flag was raised.

Thursday afternoon a beautiful American flag was raised over the station house of the Twenty-third precinct, our over the station house of the Twenty-third precipet, ourner of Fourth avenue and Eighty sixth street, and very
interesting and appropriate ceremonies were gone through
with in hour of the event. A number of well know
citizens were present, and among them we may meetlon
the names of Postmaster Wekeman, Rov. Dr. (Show,
Judga Welsh, S. M. Boyce, John Keynton, and Captain
Hutchins. A fitty feet pole had been erected on the station house, and at three o'clock the Stars and Stripes were
thrown to the breeze amidst the greatest enthusiasm on
the rart of the crowd of sweations assembled in the vicinity, while salutes were freed from a large cannon, and a
number of national airs were performed by a splatelid
band of mastetins. Mr John Keynton delivered
address appropriate to the ordation, and soon after
the party or greats particely of a bountiful collation is
one of the large rooms of the building. Speaches were
here made by Mr. Wekeman, Rev. Dr. Tarall, Judge
Welsh and Captain Butchins, and the porty energed
themselves until evening in a very pleasant assumer.

Fire at Deckerstown, N. J.

While Mr. A. in locker stown last evening, some mission were thrown in from the outside. Mr. Rogers resorted in load and severe language. Soon after the building was on fire and entirely destroyed, with an adjoining stable, containing seventeen horses, two of which be